

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—N^o. 894.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

To Lease,

A VALUABLE FARM,

Lying in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburgh with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Macoun.

Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowler esq. to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit. 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Crump and Patterton—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rubsammon, including Fowler's lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,

Tbor. Bodley

March 14th, 1803.

STRAYED

FROM my farm about ten days ago, a small SORREL FILLEY, three years old this spring, about 13 hands high, short docked and the hair of the tail eat by cattle.—Also a dark bay two year old FILLEY, rather taller than the forel, no brand or flesh mark on either recollect. A reasonable reward will be given to have them sent home, or notice given where they are to be found.

ROBERT BARR.

Fayette, May 27. 1803.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,
BOOT & SHOE
MANUFAC-
TURER.



RETURNS his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general that he continues to carry on the above business next door to Mr. Boggs's, opposite Capt. Marshal's tavern, Main street. He has just received from Philadelphia, a quantity of first quality imported Boot Legs and English Ben Soals. Any gentleman may be furnished with Boots or Shoes, done in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by applying as above.

Lexington, July 8, 1803.

SUWARROW & COSSACK
BOOTS,

As neat as any made in Philadelphia, may be had on the shortest notice.

N. B.

FOR SALE,

A MERCHANT MILL
SAW MILL, and
DISTILLERY,

SITUATE on the waters of Silver creek, in Madison county, about five miles from the court-house, and ten miles from the Kentucky river, to which is annexed 140 acres of

LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any in the state, and the mills and distillery in prime order. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT PORTER.

Madison county }
Oct. 1st, 1803. } tf

WANT'S EMPLOY,

A PERSON who wishes to be at such business of writing, as occurs per hundred weight, given for cleau or a Merchant's counting house, linen or cotton rags, at Charles's in records. Enquire at this Office printing office, Lexington.

TOBACCO WANTED.

LEWIS SANDERS & Co.
WANT to purchase a quantity of

INSPECTED TOBACCO,

At any of the ware-houses on the Kentucky river.

They have on hand a very good and extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Calculated to suit the country—amongst which are the following Fall or Winter Goods:—Superfine, Common and Coarse Cloths, Cambrics, Swan-downs, Fries, Mixed, Blue, Drab and Blue Coatings, Pains, Halfhicks, Velvets, Fancy Cords and Thicksets.

tf Lexington.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Whereas, I am legally authorized by power of attorney, granted by John Wilson of Philadelphia, and dated the 15th of September, 1803, to make leases of two tracts of land, entered, surveyed and patented in the name of Thomas Franklin, lying upon the waters of Kentucky river; the one containing, by survey dated the 3d day of August, 1784, 116,650 acres—the other, by survey dated the 21st of the same month and year, containing 108,344 acres, to such persons as may be desirous of settling on such lands, and upon such terms as are limited by the said power of attorney. Therefore I hereby give notice, that application can be made to me in Lexington, where I will be ready to act agreeably to the powers in me vested, as relates to the making of such deeds and grants as may be required.

By virtue of the powers vested in me, I hereby forewarn all persons from cutting timber, working salt-petre caves, salt-water springs, coal mines or minerals of any description, without they are authorized by special contract; or in any manner trespassing on the above lands, as any person offending herein, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

JOHN M. BOGGS.
Lexington, 15th Oct. 1803.

BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER, BESIDES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the

BLUE DYING, on Main Cros Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.
Lexington, June 25, 1803. *3stf

BOOK BINDING.

HAVING employed a Book BINDER, who has been regularly bred to the busines in Philadelphia, any orders for RECORD, ACCOUNT, or any other BLANK BOOKS, will be thankfully received and punctually executed. I have on hand, and shall constantly keep, a supply of BLANK BOOKS. Old Books re-bound in the neatest and best manner.

DANIEL BRADFORD:
Gazette Office, Lexington.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

FOR sale for Cash, a Negro Man, about 30 years of age, stout, active, and is a good waggoner. Also, his wife, about 25 years of age, who is a good house servant, with her child of 11 months. They can be well recommended as valuable, honest slaves. For particulars apply to the subscriber, living in Bourbon county, 4 miles from Paris.

JOHN SOPHER.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A convenient two story

Framed House and Lot,

Suitable either for a private or public life, being situate on Main Cros street, three doors from J. Lewry's hat manufactory, and now occupied by N. Prentiss. The house is in good repair—there is on the lot a good pump with never failing water, a small garden, a convenient cellar, kitchen, &c. &c. &c. For terms apply to the premises.

tf Lexington, August 22d, 1803.

RAGS.

Three cents per pound, or 18s. such busines of writing, as occurs per hundred weight, given for cleau or a Merchant's counting house, linen or cotton rags, at Charles's in records. Enquire at this Office printing office, Lexington.

Seitz & Johnson,

At their Store in Lexington, have received a very extensive cargo of cheap and well assort'd

Merchandise,

Consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, IRON-MONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, STATIONARY, HARD JAPAN'D, TIN, CROCKERY, QUEENS' & CHINA

WARES.

HATTER'S TRIMMINGS

and DYE STUFFS,

GERMAN and CRAWLEY

STEEL,

VICES,

ANVILS,

NAILS,

BAR IRON, &c. &c.

Unlimited pains having been taken to select the above assortment

from the Vendues, principally of Baltimore and Philadelphia, purchasers either WHOLESALE or RETAIL, may depend on getting much greater bargains than have been heretofore sold in this state.

15th August, 1803.

FOR SALE,
The Valuable Stallion,
SILVER HEELS,

WHICH stood at Mr. Edmund Bryant's, Jessamine county, the past season, and covered between 90 and 100 mares. The pedigree of this horse is good, and may be seen by reference to the Stud Book for the year 1803, or to the subscriber, in Clarke county. One or two years credit will be given on giving bond and security—One or two geldings would be received in hand if preferred by the purchaser.

H. TAYLOR.

August 7th 1803. tf

LEXINGTON & FRANKFORT

STAGE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that my Stage Coach will start from Mr. Bradley's Inn, Lexington, every Monday and Friday morning at day-break; and from Frankfort, every Tuesday and Saturday at noon.—Passengers may engage places at 9s. each allowing 10lb. baggage, and 1 1-2 cents per lb. for extra baggage.

JNO. KENNEDY.

Lexington, 10th Oct. 1803.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that we, or either of us, will attend the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, at the house of John Hazlerigg, on Green creek, in said County, on the fourth Monday in November next, to proceed to take

the depositions of sundry witnesses to establish the calls of an entry made in the name of James Parberry, as follows—“James Parberry, a tanner of Batton Ellis, enters 40 acres by certificate &c. lying on Green creek, a branch of Licking, joining the lands of Parberry, as a tanner of Ellis Ellis, to begin below Batton Ellis's improvement at a large spring, running up the said creek for quantity,” and to do such other matters and things as may appear necessary and agreeable to law.

John Hazlerigg,

Jeboda Musick,

Henry Wigginton,

Thomas Weather.

Taken up by John Richardson,

Arke county, living on the waters Red river, one mile from the mouth, a Brown Mare, two years old

part, a few grey hairs in her forehead, neither docked nor branded;

appraised to 9l. 10s. August the 20th 1803.

D. Hampton j.p.

HOG'S BRISTLES WANTED.

One shilling and three pence per pound will be given in cash, for good, clean, well combed HOG'S BRISTLES, by the subscriber, at his shop at the corner of Main Cros street and Short street, Lexington; where he carries on

BRUSH MAKING

in all its various branches. Any person may be supplied with all kinds of BRUSHES, either wholesale or retail, at a much lower price than any heretofore ever sold in Kentucky, and of a better quality than any brought from Philadelphia. He hopes it will be the study of every good citizen to encourage this manufacture. He still continues carrying on WINDSOR CHAIR & WHEEL making as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Lexington, Oct. 17th, 1803.



TO BE SOLD,

Or to be Rented for the same time,

That Valuable TRACT of LAND,

OF 1000 acres, on the waters of North Elkhorn, eight miles from Lexington, and about four from Georgetown, formerly well known by the name of the Bryan Spring tract, being part of an old Military Survey—it is equal in quality to any land in the state of Kentucky, and is well watered and timbered—there are about 150 acres well cleared and fenced & divided into convenient fields & lots, 20 acres of meadow, besides lots of clover and blue grass—there is a large, elegant brick house, two stories high, with three rooms on a floor; also a kitchen, two stories high, together with a good spring house, corn house, stables, &c. There

is convenient to the dwelling house, a never failing spring of excellent water. The above land is in the vicinity of some valuable merchant mills. For further information respecting this tract of land, those disposed to purchase may enquire of the Hon. John Breckinridge, now at the city of Washington, to John Pope Esq. in Lexington, or to the subscriber on the premises.

WALTER WARFIELD.

Oct. 10th, 1803.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber, in Garrard county, about five miles from the mouth of Hickman, a

BAY HORSE,

about 14 hands high, three years old, no brands, has lately been chopped below each eye with an inch chisel for the swelled head; the said horse is mixed with grey hairs all over his body, has a lump on one of his hind legs, & one of his hind feet white—the above horse is of a low carriage, trots naturally. Whoever takes up the said horse, or lectures him so that I can get him again, shall be hand-somely rewarded by

JOHN DUNN.

7th October 1803. 3†

UNITED STATES,

Kentucky District to wit.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twentieth day of August 1803, and in the twenty-eighth year of American Independence, SAMUEL WILSON of said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the following words to wit:

"The Kentucky English Grammar, or New Grammatical Institute," containing a comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles, of that most copious language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

"By Samuel Wilson, Teacher of Languages and Belles-lettres." In conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

"THO: TUNSTALL, c.k.n.c.

THREE LETTERS

on the doctrine of

THE TRINITY,

For sale at this office.

</div

Mr. Bradford,

MY communication to you, which appeared in your paper of the 11th of October, has, I see, already produced two writers in opposition to me. I might probably have thought it proper for me to take a slight notice of some observations which have been made on this occasion, had I not found that another piece has been published in your paper, the author of which has taken the same side of the question with myself. Convinced as I am of the propriety in general, of individuals giving their opinion publicly in support of the motions or measures they approve, I cannot but consider this latter publication in that respect as useful: but in consequence of this circumstance, it appears to me at present that with regard to myself, it would be trespassing on the patience of your readers to dwell much longer upon the same topic.

What remains to me therefore, is only to observe, that my design in publishing my thoughts on the subject of introducing by law in this state, an exclusive right of practising physic, was merely to state my reasons against it as correctly as I could, and to address them, such as they are, to the good sense of my fellow citizens. Having performed this task to the extent of my poor abilities, my intention is, on my side, to let the matter rest here, and to await, on what I have brought forward, the opinion of the public.—Yet circumstances may occur hereafter, of a nature which would induce me to publish in addition, such other remarks on the same subject, as I have purposely pretermitted in my first communication.

Whether the petitioners for a privilege will judge it their interest to employ *Philo-Medicus* as their advocate, or whether physicians in general will deem it conducive to the honor of the Faculty to admit his arguments, is not my business to determine. For my own part, concluding from the Doctor's production, I am sorry to say, that if it has not been written in a paroxysm of madness, I cannot help seriously believing that something at least in his upper story is not right: and as I am far from wishing to disturb him in the enjoyment of his lucubrations, I must, upon the merits of the case, direct him to the public for a decision, and so take my leave of him.

A FARMER.

TO PHILO-MEDICUS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the grave and serious tone you have assumed in your attack upon the Farmer, and altho' you may not be hurried on by the impetuous impulse of passion, yet if you will allow me to judge, from the complexion of your letter, I should be disposed to think, that you viewed the subject thro' a cloud of prejudice, and that you were not aware of the dangerous consequences which must ensue, if your position were admitted.

The method you have taken to refute the Farmer, favours so much of quibbling, and squints so little at the merits of the subject, which I deem important, that I shall pass over a great part of your letter in silence, and leave it to have its due weight with an impartial public, in whose enlightened judgment I have more confidence than *Philo-Medicus*.

You begin with an extract from the Farmer, as being a misrepresentation of the expressions of Medicus—this you might have omitted, unless you proceeded upon the supposition, that the people were destitute of common understanding, and of course could not compare and decide for themselves. But what aid did we derive from your remarks?—“That a man might be an adept in the healing art, who had never undergone the formality of an examination.” This is so obvious to the most vulgar apprehension, that to attempt a proof of it, argues a want of intellect. But from your very profound enquiry, I collect one thing, that an examination makes not the physician—that it is only a certain form of initiation for the adoption of a member into the privileged order. Yet however useless the institution might be, I should be willing to admit it, in the number of legislative establishments, dia I not apprehend from it, consequences serious and alarming.

I fear it is designed to place the mystery of the art beyond the reach of public observation; that by giving it the sanction of the legislature, we may be disposed to view the profession at a distance, as being too sacred to be approached with the eye of scrutiny. Physicians have in all ages resorted to medicines whose qualities are not generally known, in preference to those which are more efficacious; but which being used in every family, levels the distinction between the doctor and his patient. Mankind, but a few centuries past, were so completely immersed in barbarity and ignorance, that they greedily swallowed down the most grovelling superstition, when it appeared under the garb of mystery; and if your corporation is established, I shall expect from the credulity of mankind, to see the pills and drugs of physicians, crammed down with equal facility—

As lookers on feel most delight,
That least perceive a juggler's flight;

And still the less they understand,
The more they admire his flight of hand.

The only method of countering the pernicious effects of quackery, is to promote general diffusion of medical knowledge, so that every ignorant retailer of physic may be detected, and be made an object of public animadversion. This cannot be done whilst the art is monopolized by a few, whose interest will always induce them to throw a veil of obscurity over their discoveries.

After glancing over a great part of your letter, which would have afforded matter for quibbling, you very gravely ask the question, how a spirit of emulation can be diminished by the doctrine you advocate? It is scarcely necessary for me to remind you, that the vigour of rivalry is always proportionate to the interest which the rival parties have in view. Now, what inducement has one of the privileged class to continue his researches with indefatigable zeal? He has a memorial of his qualifications in his pocket, which will be sufficient to insure him practice—and he has not to combat with those whose resources of genius are superior, but whose finances have not enabled them to go through the whole routine of medicine, requisite to obtain a diploma. No; instead of encouraging emulation, it would operate as a fatal check upon the future progress of that art, which you appear so anxious to promote. I will venture to affirm, that no art can ever be brought to any degree of perfection, whilst only a few are permitted to exercise it. The quack who administers his medicine and remarks its effects, contributes more to advance the knowledge of the profession, than the learned doctor who theorizes in his closet, and attempts by abstract reasoning to obtain that information, which can only be discovered by practice. The virtues of all the ingredients, both simple and compound, can be made manifest by experiment alone.—We should consequently deprive the world, by the admission of your system, of the united observation of mankind, only to promote that favoured few, whose circumstances in life have enabled them to pass through the requisite forms and ceremonies, and entrench themselves behind a title, which carries within itself the features of imposition. You propose that the qualification of physicians be tried by the touchstone of an examination. I agree with the Farmer in his objection to the mode generally adopted by question and answer. But I think there may be an objection in another respect.—Such examination will unavoidably fetter the whole profession by certain rules and systems which never can be questioned—they are not to be examined upon any system which the fertility of their own invention might have suggested. The most towering genius will then have no scope for exertion.—The most brilliant imagination must then cease to wing its way beyond the beaten track, from which it can never deviate. You have compared the proposed examination of physicians to the method now used with regard to the practitioners of law, and hence inferred its necessity. But let us enquire whether the analogy will hold: In the one case, a candidate for the law must be acquainted with those rules of conduct which have been prescribed by the people themselves, or their representatives, and to which every individual in the community, has either expressly or tacitly given his consent.—The life, liberty and property of every man, is directed and governed by those regulations, and them only. Every lawyer has in his power to fabricate his own system of laws, and execute them upon the people.—He is tied down by rule and precedent. Far different with the Physician.—His system may proceed from his own work-shop; & whenever the health of an individual requires a different discipline than that to which he has been heretofore subjected, the physician may turn around and begin another course of operation. But if your inquisitorial tribunal is instituted, it will be the standard to which the creed of the whole profession must conform.

You take notice of the assertion of the Farmer, “That the public can judge of the merit of physicians”—It should be recollect, that it does not require the perpetration of a philosopher, to discern the effects of medical skill.—The pill that affords immediate relief is obvious to the senses of every one. But admitting they are not the best judges; does it follow that any man or body of men have a right of dictating to them in matters of life and death? to point out what physician I shall employ, and which I shall not? There is a native independence in the human constitution, that frowns indignant at such an unwarrantable usurpation. And here let us again recognize the distinction between the subject of law and medicine. It may be observed, that I have not the liberty of employing every one that dabbles in law, unless he has obtained a certificate of his qualifications.—But I have no profession in favour of any particular lawyer, because the principles of his law is more refined, and better adapted to obtain my right, or redress the injury which I have sustained, than any other of the profession.—Their plan of operation is and must be uniform. I have a predilection for my physician, because I conceive the principles upon which he has built his system, to be a never-failing remedy for my disease—I know it to be effectual, because it has before restored me, when afflicted with the same

malady; but I am debarred from applying to this grand restorative again, because it is not recommended by any of the select band, who, supported by the strong-armed arm of legislative protection, hold the balance of life and death.

But there is an objection, as it applies to all monopolies, may I think, with great propriety be urged against the institution you advocate—it enables the members of the corporation to enhance the compensation for their services, and thereby oppresses the poor and indigent.

The tears of the widowed mother and orphan child, unable to assist themselves, and not having wherewithal to discharge the exorbitant exactions of a physician, will convince us, when too late, of the impropriety of adopting your favorite institution.

If, sir, you will impartially consider the observations I have here suggested, and divest yourself of the prejudice thro' which you must view this subject, I am persuaded that you will coincide with me, in deprecating an institution, which must unavoidably be attended with consequences baneful to society, and destructive to the medical art.

Another Friend to the Farmer.

From a late Magazine.

SPANISH SALAMANDER.

Paris has for some days rung with a relation of the wonderful exploits of a Spaniard in that city, who is endowed with qualities by which he resists the action of very high degrees of heat, as well as the influence of strong chemical re-agents. Many histories of the trials to which he has submitted before a commission of the Institute & Medical school, have appeared in the public papers; but the public wait with impatience for the report to be made in the name of the commission, by Professor Pinel.

Until this report, which will contain a variety of details on the mode of conducting the experiments, be made known, your correspondent sends some of the more remarkable circumstances, of which he has been himself a witness.

The subject of these trials, is a young man, a native of Toledo in Spain, 23 years of age, and free of any apparent peculiarities which can announce any thing remarkable in the organization of the skin; after examination, one would be rather disposed to conclude a peculiar softness than any hardness or thickening of the cuticle excited, either naturally or from mechanical causes. Nor was there any circumstance to indicate that the person had been previously rubbed with any matter capable of resisting the operation of the agent with which he was brought in contact.

This man bathed for the space of five minutes, and without any injury either to his sensibility or the surface of the skin, his legs in oil, heated to 97° of Reaumur, (*250 1-4 degrees of Fahrenheit,) and with the same oil, at the same degree of heat, he washed his face and superior extremities. He held for the same space of time, and with as little inconvenience, his legs in a solution of muriate of soda, heated to 102° of the same scale; (261 1-2 Fahr.) He stood on, and rubbed the soles of his feet with a bar of iron heated to a white heat—in this state he held the iron in his hands, and rubbed the surface of his tongue.

He gargled his mouth with concentrated sulphuric and nitric acids, without the smallest injury or discolouration; the nitrous acid changed the cuticle to a yellow colour; with the acids in this state he rubbed his hands and arms. All these experiments were continued long enough to prove their inefficiency to produce any impression. It is said on unquestionable authority, that he remained a considerable time in an oven heated to 65 or 70 degrees, (178—189 Fahr.) and from which he was with difficulty induced to retire, so comfortable did he feel in that high temperature.

It may be proper to remark, that this man seems totally uninfluenced by any motive to mislead, and, it is said, he has refused flattering offers from some religious secretaries of turning to emolument his singular qualities. Yet on the whole it seems to be the opinion of most philosophical men, that this person must possess some matter which counteracts the operation of these agents. To suppose that nature has organized him differently, would be unphilosophic; by habit he might have blunted his sensibility against those imprefables that create pain under ordinary circumstances; but how to explain the power by which he resists the action of those agents which are known to have the strongest affinity for animal matter, is a circumstance difficult to comprehend. It has not failed however to excite the wonder of

the ignorant, and the enquiry of the learned at Paris. J. E

* As the method of converting the degrees on Reaumur's thermometer to those on Fahrenheit's, is not generally known, we insert the rule:—Multiply the number on Reaumur by 2 1-4, and add 32 to the product. The heat of boiling water is 212 degrees of Fahrenheit.

BOSTON, October 7.

The death of SAMUEL ADAMS, naturally brings to mind the virtues which he practised while living. Patriotism and philanthropy, in him, were peculiarly perfumed; as all his actions through life were studiously directed to promote the happiness of his fellow townsmen, the freedom of his native country, the rights and liberties of mankind.

The extensive circle in which he moved gave him an opportunity to exhibit the greatness of his mind, and the magnanimity of his disposition.—Affable and sincere, he never condescended outwardly to approve what he inwardly reprobated.—When he spoke, they were the words of truth; and when he advanced a principle, he promulgated the sentiments of his heart.

Naturally courteous in his manners, and possessing in an uncommon degree the amiable qualities of the gentleman, his deportment was highly engaging.—Ever attentive to the rules of politeness, he never presumed to treat with austerity those who looked to him for advice; but chose rather to impress his precepts by the force of arguments, which were rendered more powerful by the endearing manner in which they were communicated.

Funeral of Mr. Adams.

Yesterday afternoon the last tribute of respect was paid by the citizens to the remains of the Hon. SAMUEL ADAMS. All the bells of the town were tolled during the moving of the funeral procession, and the shops of the street through which it passed were shut; the vessels in the harbor lowered their colors to half-mast; and minute guns were fired by caps. Johnnot & Smith's companies of artillery, and at Fort Independence.

The Procession was very lengthy; and moved in the following order.

Military escort.
The Independent Cadets, under command of colonel Welles.

THE BODY.

The Pall supported by William Cooper sq. gen. William Heath, hon. Elbridge Gerry, hon. James Sullivan, hon. Oliver Wendell, and his honor lieutenant governor Robbins.

Relations.

Marshal of the United States.
Legislative, Judicial, and Executive officers of the United States.

Sheriff of Suffolk.

Councillors, Senators, and Representatives of Massachusetts.

Judicial Officers of Massachusetts.
President & professors of Harvard College.

Reverend Clergy.

of this and the neighboring towns.

Selectmen.

Overseers of the poor, Board of Health,

and

Municipal Officers of Boston:

Foreign Consuls.

Academy of Arts and Sciences.
Massachusetts Charitable Society.

Officers of the Militia.

Citizens and Strangers.

Private Carriages.

The procession was formed at the new state house, and moved at four o'clock, P. M.—Majors Gibbs and Brazer, and Mr. J. S. Lovell, superintended the forming of the procession.

The procession passed up Winterstreet,

down Wall street, and through Main street, round the old State house, and thence, by Court street and Tremont street to the place of interment.

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NATCHEZ, September 27.

Arrived at the port of New-Orleans, French brig Sally, Capt. Auguste Guibert, from the river Congo, with 110 human beings as a cargo—dragged from their peaceable homes, by those who called themselves republicans, advocates for universal liberty, friends of mankind, &c. and condemned to perpetual slavery, for the crime of being born with black faces! O Liberty, Liberty, how art thou abused.

—

LOUISVILLE, October 15.

Captain Lewis arrived at this port on Friday last. We are informed, that he has brought barges &c. on a new construction, that can be taken in pieces, for the purpose of passing carrying-places; and that he and captain Clark will start in a few days on their expedition to the Westward.

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NOTICE.

THE Standing Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Transylvania University, are requested to meet in Lexington, on Thursday the 3d of November next, to appoint a Teacher of Languages for the ensuing half year.

By order of the Committee.

R. PATTERSON Chm.

Lexington, Oct. 24th, 1803.

Lexington, K. October 2803.

PROPOSALS

By Daniel Bradford,

For printing by subscription,

An Original Poetical Work,

Under the title of

HOTCHPOT;

On Political, Religious, & a variety of other subjects.

By THOMAS H. HALL, deceased,
Late of the state of North-Carolina.

Contents of the Work.

Patriotism,

The Candidate,

Address to the Genius of the Land,

Justice, or Sequel of the Candidate,

Reprisal, dedicated to the Rev. Mr.

Leland, by a Prefatory Letter,

Methodist,

Doctor run mad,

Retort,

Something out of Nothing,

Court day,

Satirical Medly,

Ducks and Tarapin,

Green Bonnet,

Muses cajouled,

Laudamus te Domine,

Paraphrase,

Studiois Taylor,

Franklin Court,

Answer to Mrs. Persons,

To Mr. Rots,

Transformation of John Penn,

Fisherman,

Whim for Miss Kennedy,

Female Pride,



LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 1.

HYPOTHESIS.

Is it not probable we shall have a mild winter, from the following circumstances?

In the month of June and July, the weather was extremely warm. At that time the ice broke away from the regions of the pole and floated down the Atlantic to the southward. The latter end of August and in the month of September, it is well known, that it had arrived in the latitude of Newfoundland, as the British packet was lost about that time by running against a mountain of ice, in a Northern passage to Europe. Whilst it was floating down our coasts, the weather was cold; and it is probable that the ice, which would have arrived as usual in our latitudes, during the winter months, has now passed along and melted away. It is therefore presumable, that as one of the causes of hard winters has been removed, that the approaching one will be comparatively mild.—This may also account for the frosts that have appeared in some of the Eastern states during the last summer.—

The shores of America are known to be very low, and of course, the continent as far as the mountains would be easily accessible to that cold air, which was wafted from the ice as it floated along. Although it was cold in the Western country, yet there were no frosts to be discovered; which was, perhaps, owing to the Atlantic winds being measurably broke in their passage over the Blue ridge and Alleghany mountains.

The ship Fortune, Earl, arrived at Philadelphia, from Hamburg, has brought 200 Germans of the following occupations, viz. farriers, gardeners, bakers, coopers, tailors, glaziers, shoe-makers, weavers, brewers, carpenters, joiners, mafons, and barbers.

The 17th ult. was the day appointed by the President's proclamation for the convening of Congress. On that day, twenty-nine members of the senate appeared and took their seats. Hon. John Brown from this state was elected their president pro tempore.

One hundred and ten representatives appeared and took their seats. Hon. Nathaniel Macon was elected speaker, John Beckley clerk, and Joseph Wheaton sergeant at arms.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Dawson, "that at all future elections for president and vice president, the persons shall be particularly designated, by declaring which is voted for as president, and which as vice president;" and referred to a committee of the whole.

At three o'clock the following message was received from the President:

To the Senate and
House of Representatives of the
United States:

IN calling you together, fellow citizens, at an earlier day than was contemplated by the act of the last session of Congress, I have not been insensible to the personal inconveniences necessarily resulting from an unexpected change in your arrangements; but matters of great public concernment have rendered this call necessary; and the interests at you feel in these will supersede in your minds all private considerations.

Congress witnessed, at their last session, the extraordinary agitation produced in the public mind by the suspension of our right of deposit, at the port of New Orleans, no assignment of another place having been made according to treaty. They were sensible that the continuance of that privation would be more injurious to our nation, than any consequences which could flow from any mode of redress. But reposing just confidence in the good faith of the government whose officer had committed the wrong, friendly and reasonable representations were referred to, and the right of deposit was restored.

Previous however to this period, we had not been unaware of the danger to which our peace would be perpetually exposed, whilst so important a key to the commerce of the western country remained under foreign power. Difficulties too were presenting themselves as to the navigation of other streams, which, arising within our territories, pass through those adjacent. Propositions had therefore been authorized for obtaining, on fair conditions, the sovereignty of New Orleans, and of other possessions in that quarter interesting to our quiet, to such extent as was deemed practicable; and the provisional appropriation of two millions of dollars, to be applied and accounted for by the President of the United States, intended as part of the price, was considered as conveying the sanction of Congress to the acquisition proposed. The enlightened government of France saw, with just discernment, the importance to both nations of such liberal arrangements as might best and permanently promote the peace, friendship and interests of both; and the property and sovereignty of all Louisiana, which had been referred to them, has on certain conditions, been transferred to the United States by instruments bearing date the 30th of April last. When these shall have received the constitutional sanction of the Senate, they will, without delay, be communicated to the Representatives, alio, for the exercise of their functions as to those conditions which are within the powers vested by

the constitution in Congress. Whilst the public debt, within the period the property and sovereignty of the Mississippi and its waters secure an independent outlet for the produce of the western states, and an uncontrolled navigation through their whole course, free from collision with other powers, and the dangers to our peace from that source,

the fertility of the country, its climate and extent, promise, in due season, important aids to our treasury, an ample provision for our posterity, and a wide spread for the blessings of freedom and equal laws.

With the wisdom of Congress it will rest to take those ulterior measures which may be necessary for the immediate occupation and temporary government of the country; for its incorporation into our union; for rendering the changes of government a blessing to our newly adopted brethren; for securing to them the rights of conscience and of property; for confirming to the Indian inhabitants their occupancy and self-government, establishing friendly and commercial relations with them and for ascertaining the geography of the country acquired. Such materials for your information relative to its affairs in general, as the short space of time has permitted me to collect, will be laid before you when the subject shall be in a state for your consideration.

Another important acquisition of territory has also been made, since the last session of Congress. The friendly tribe of Kaskaskia Indians, with which we have never had a difference reduced, by the wars and wants of savage life, to a few individuals unable to defend themselves against the neighbouring tribes, has transferred its country to the United States, reserving only for its members what is sufficient to maintain them, in an agricultural way. The considerations stipulated are, that we shall extend to them our patronage and protection, and give them certain annual aids, in money, in implements of agriculture, and other articles of their choice. This country, among the most fertile within our limits, extending along the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois to, and up, the Ohio, though not so necessary as a barrier, since the acquisition of the other bank, may yet be well worthy of being laid open to immediate settlement, as its inhabitants may descend with rapidity in support of the lower country, should future circumstances expose that to foreign enterprise. As the stipulations, in this treaty also, involve matters within the competence of both houses only, it will be laid before congress so soon as the Senate shall have advised its ratification.

With many of the other Indian tribes, improvements in agriculture and house-hold manufacture, are advancing; and, with all, our peace and friendship are established on ground much firmer than heretofore. The measure adopted of establishing trading-houses among them, and of furnishing them necessities in exchange for their commodities, at such moderate prices as leave no gain, but cover us from loss, has the most conciliatory and useful effect on them, and is that which will best secure their peace and good will.

The small vessels authorized by Congress, with a view to the Mediterranean service, have been sent into that sea; and will be more effectually to confine the Tripolitan cruisers within their harbours, and supersede the necessity of convoy to our commerce in that quarter. They will sensibly lessen the expences of that service the ensuing year.

A further knowledge of the ground in the north-eastern, and north-western angles of the United States has evinced that the boundaries established by the treaty of Paris, between the British territories and ours in those parts, were too imperfectly described to be susceptible of execution. It has, therefore, been thought worthy of attention, for preserving and cherishing the harmony and useful intercourse subsisting between the two nations, to remove by timely arrangements what unfavorable incidents might otherwise render a ground of future misunderstanding. A convention has, therefore, been entered into, which provides for a practicable demarcation of those limits to the satisfaction of both parties.

An account of the receipts and expenditures of the year, ending the 30th of September last, with the estimates for the service of the ensuing year, will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury, so soon as the receipts of the last quarter shall be returned from the more distant states. It is already ascertained that the amount paid into the treasury, for that year, has been between eleven and twelve millions of dollars, and that the revenue, accrued during the same term, exceeds the sum counted on, as sufficient for our current expences, and to extinguish

the public debt, within the period the property and sovereignty of the Mississippi and its waters secure an independent outlet for the produce of the western states, and an uncontrolled navigation through their whole course, free from collision with other powers, and the dangers to our peace from that source,

The amount of debt paid, for the same year, is about three millions one hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of interest, and making, with the payment of the preceding year, a discharge of more than eight millions and a half of dollars of the principal of that debt, besides the accruing interest: and there remain in the treasury nearly six millions of dollars. Of these, eight hundred and eighty thousand have been reserved for payment of the first instalment due, under the British convention of January 8, 1804, and two millions are, what have been before mentioned, as placed by Congress under the power and accountability of the President, towards the price of New-Orleans and other territories acquired, which, remaining untouched, are still applicable to that object, and go in diminution of the sum to be funded for it.

Should the acquisition of Louisiana be constitutionally confirmed and carried into effect a sum of nearly thirteen millions of dollars will then be added to our public debt, most of which is payable after fifteen years; before which term, the present existing debts will all be discharged, by the established operation of the sinking fund. When we contemplate the ordinary, annual, augmentation of impost from increasing population and wealth, the augmentation of the same revenue, by its extension to the new acquisition, and the economies which may still be introduced into our public expenditures, I cannot but hope that Congress in reviewing their resources, will find means to meet the intermediate interest of this additional sum, without recurring to new taxes, and applying to this object only the ordinary progression of our revenue. Its extraordinary increase, in times of foreign war, will be the proper and sufficient fund for any measures of safety or precaution, which that state of things may render necessary.

Rentances for the instalments of our foreign debt having been found practicable without loss, it has not been thought expedient to use the power, given by a former act of Congress, of continuing them by releases and of redeeming, instead thereof, equal sums of domestic debt, although difficulty was found in obtaining that accommodation.

The sum of fifty thousand dollars, appropriated by Congress for providing gun-boats, remains unexpended, as the favorable and peaceful turn of affairs on the Mississippi, rendered an immediate execution of that law unnecessary and time was desirable, in order that the institution of that branch of our force might begin on models the most approved by experience. The same issue of events dispensed with a resort to the appropriation of a million and an half of dollars, contemplated for purposes which were effected by happier means.

We have seen with sincere concern the flames of war lighted up again in Europe, and nations with which we have the most friendly and useful relations, engaged in mutual destruction. While we regret the miseries in which we see others involved, let us bow with gratitude to that kind Providence, which inspiring with wisdom and moderation our legislative councils, while placed under the urgency of the greatest wrongs, guarded us from hastily entering into the fanguineous contest, and left us only to look on and to pity its ravages. These will be heaviest on those immediately engaged; yet the nations pursuing peace will not be exempt from all evil. In the course of this conflict let it be our endeavour as it is our interest and desire, to cultivate the friendship of the belligerent nations by every act of justice & of innocent kindness; to receive their armed vessels with hospitality from the distresses of the sea, but to administer the means of annoyance to none; to establish in our harbours, such a police as may maintain law and order; to restrain our citizens from embarking individually in a war in which their country takes no part; to punish severely those persons, citizen or alien, who shall usurp the cover of our flag, for vessels not entitled to it, inflicting thereby with suspicion those of real Americans, and committing us into controversies for the redress of wrongs not our own; to exact from every nation the observance, towards our vessels and citizens, of those principles and practices which all civilized people acknowledge; to merit the character of a just nation, and maintain that of an independent one, preferring every consequence to insult and habitual wrong. Congress will consider whether the existing laws enable us efficaciously to maintain this course with our citizens in all places and with others while within the limits of our jurisdiction; and will give them the new modifications necessary for these objects.

Some contraventions of right have already taken place, both within our jurisdictional limits, and on the high seas. The friendly disposition of the governments from whose agents they have pro-

Three Hundred Dollars Reward,

WILL be paid for apprehending my young, tall, thin, negro man TOM, about twenty years of age, with two large bright

Sorrel Horses,

And the villain or villains who have stolen them, with proof to bring them to conviction.

The horses are of the following description.—One of them is an uncommonly large horse, being about five and an half feet high, and very strong made, with a hollow spot on the upper part of his shoulder blade on the mounting side, about the size of a man's hand, and known in the upper country to be the effect of the disorder that is there generally called the swain; his mane hangs on both sides, he carries a light short switch tail that was formerly docked and has been pieced, has no natural white marks nor brand that is recollect, is a very fine draft horse, about seven years old, and walks, trots and canters remarkably well under the saddle, for a horse of his great weight.

The other horse is about five feet and an inch high, and lengthy made, has generally a film on his off eye, in which he is blind though the eye not funk, and has a handsome star and narrow blaze, with one of his binder feet a little white, and one of his fore legs appears to have been formerly cut by a noose, his withers is thin and high, on which he has the marks of old galls and is now irredgall by the tree of the saddle being broken under the pummel, on which the said servant rides, with a colored horse rug under the saddle; the horse walks with an unusual swing behind and very fast and pleasant to the rider, trots long, loose and uneasily, canters tolerably well, has a well hanging mane and long switch tail, which may perhaps be newly docked, and is about ten years old, and is altogether a handsome saddle horse, and draws also well.

The aforesaid servant left Charleston, South Carolina, on the 13th September, dressed in a white negro cloth round jacket with black horn buttons and oznaburgs overalls, but took with him a brown colored tuffian round jacket and overalls, with reddish colored facings; he was to have carried the aforesaid bright foal horses to my place, 19 miles from Charleston, in Goose-Creek Parish, and near the bridge, and being a total stranger in all other parts of the state, the presumption is, that he must have been forced off by villain or villains, in which case, on conviction of them, the above reward will be paid, if taken out of the state, and if within the state, a reward of Two Hundred Dollars on their being delivered to me, in Charleston, No. 34, Church Street, or otherwise, Fifty Dollars for each horse, and One Hundred Dollars for the said servant, who has the little toe of one of his feet off, and is of a heavy countenance, and answers dull and slow.

John Du Pont.

Sept. 22.
JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at this office, by
Grofs, Dozen or Single, the
Kentucky Almanac,
For the year
1804;
Containing, besides the Astronomical
calculations, &c.

Hints to market women.
The blind guides who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.
Account of Mantzacci, the famous charlatan of Paris.

An extraordinary story of a friar and Highwayman.

A new and valuable Syptic, which will stop bleeding, even of the greatest blood vessels.
Recipe for a cough.
The Herculean Cup.
The way to grow rich.
Advice to the married.
The worm of the still: an alegory.
The coquette reproved.
The Chinese method of rendering muslin, silk, &c. water proof, without injuring the texture of the cloth, or damaging the most brilliant colors.

An Indian tradition of the manner in which the island of Nantucket was formed.

Account of an extraordinary memory.
Fatal effects of gambling.

Anecdote of Gen. Smith.

A Yankee report.

Rates of postage.

List of the officers of government.

Table of the value of the gold coins of England, Portugal, France and Spain, of their present standard in dollars and cents, according to an act of Congress regulating foreign coins, passed the 9th day of February 1793, from one grain to 200 ounces.

Table of interest at 6 per cent. from the week to 12 months and from £1000, and from 10 cents to 1000 dollars.

List of roads.

The calculations for the Kentucky Almanac, are not copied from one made for a different meridian; but were made in, and for the meridian of Kentucky. The calculator has been aided by a series of astronomical observations of more than 20 years in Kentucky, which has enabled him to ascertain with precision the meridional difference between Kentucky and the observatory at Greenwich, for which the tables in general use were made.

CASH,
Will be given for
GOOD BARLEY,
Delivered at my Brew House in Lexington.

GEORGE A. WEBER,
Baker & Brewer.
Oct. 29, 1803. 3W

TAKEN up by David Rice, living in the county of Jefferson, on the waters of South Elkhorn, within one mile of Bigbee's mill, a

SORREL HORSE,

three years old, about fourteen hands high, both hind feet white, a star and long finip, some saddle spots, neither branded or docked—appraised by Michael Rice and Gabriel Lewis, to 30 dollars—Given under my hand this 20th day of October, 1803.

N. HUSTON,
Commissioner.

October 21st, 1803.



THE BANKS OF AYR.

A SONG,
Dr ROBERT BURNS.

Tune.....Roslin Castle.

The gloomy night is gathering fast,
Loud roars the wild inconstant blast;
Yon murky cloud is foul with rain,
I see it driving o'er the plain:
The hunter now has left the moor,
The scatter'd coves meet secure,
While here I wander, peast with care,
Along the lonely banks of Ayr.

The autumn mourns her ripening corn,
By early winter's savage torn;
Across her placid azure sky,
He sees the scowling tempest fly:
Chill ruins my blood to hear it rave,
I think upon the stormy wave,
Where many a danger I must dare,
Far from the bonnie banks of Ayr.

'Tis not the surging billow's roar,
'Tis not that fatal, deadly shore;
Though death in every shape appear,
The wretched have no more to fear:
But round my heart the ties are bound,
That heart transpierc'd with many a wound;
These bleed afresh, those ties I tear,
To leave the bonnie banks of Ayr.

Farewell old Coila's hills and dales,
The healthy moors and winding vales;
The scenes where wretched fancy roves,
Puruing pale unhappy loves!
Farewell, my friends! farewell, my foes!
My peace with these, my love with those—
The bursting tears my heart declare—
Farewell the bonnie banks of Ayr.

From a late Englis Paper.

PIGRAM.

Says Boney to Johnny, I'll soon be in Dover!
Says Johnny to Boney, that's doubted by some;
Says Boney, but what if I really come over?
Says Johnny, then really you'll be overcome.

DIVERSITY.

Col. Bodens, who was very fat, being accosted by a man to whom he owed money, with a howd' ye, answered, "pretty well, I thank you, you find I hold my own," "Yes sir," rejoined the other, "and mine too, to my sorrow."

Observations on the wall discovered in North Carolina, an account of which was published last week.
AN accurate chemical analysis has been made in this city, of the external and internal parts of the stones, and of what is improperly called the cements, of the famous wall of North Carolina, of which there is an account in your paper of Wednesday, from which it appears that it is composed of Basaltes, and is altogether a production of nature.

The discovery of this wall does not seem to strengthen the opinion of those, who believe that this western world has once before been inhabited by a civilized people, or visited oftener than history informs us of, and prior to its authenticated discovery by Columbus." This conclusion is absurd in the extreme, and can answer no other purpose than to confirm learned foreigners in our opinion of our total want of science, and ignorance of the most common productions of nature.

The Giants Causeway, and the Cave of Fingal, both formed of Basaltes, are as great curiosities as the wall of North Carolina.

Pbila. pap.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by an order of the county court of Fayette, on Friday the 25th day of November next, and adjourn from day to day until the business is completed, at Thompson's mill in the said county, on the Town Fork of Elkhorn, and thence proceed to the place where a walnut tree stood marked RT, the beginning of an entry of 1000 acres made on a treasury warrant, in the name of Robert Thompson, October 10th, 1780, on the Town Fork of Elkhorn, about six miles below Lexington, and half a mile South of the creek, in order to take the depositions of witnesses, to perpetuate their testimony respecting the said beginning, and such other calls of the said entry as may then be deemed necessary, and to do such other things as may be necessary, and agreeable to the act of assembly in such cases made & provided.

Jacob M'Conniby.

October 24th, 1803.

BROWN AND WEST'S PATENT WOODEN STILLS

HAVE been in use for some time, in the vicinity of Lexington, and have received the most unequivocal approbation from more than two hundred Practical Distillers, whose certificates could be easily procured.

Any common carpenter or cooper can construct a distillery on this plan, in three or four days, and the cost of stills, which will contain 500 gallons, will not exceed 100 dollars.

Spirit (of high proof and free from all disagreeable taste) is produced by one operation, which saves the expence and trouble of doubling.

These stills work more than three times as fast as the common stills and require a very small quantity of fuel.

Gentlemen, who are desirous of purchasing the Patent Right for states, counties or single distilleries, will please to apply to the Patentees in Lexington, Kentucky.

The price of Rights to individuals 50 dollars.

TOBACCO WANTED.

WALKER BAYLOR & SON,
WANT to purchase a quantity of
INSPECTED TOBACCO,

At any of the ware-houses on the Kentucky river, for which they will give CASH and MERCHANDIZE or ALL CASH in nine months. Apply at their store opposite the market-house, in Lexington.

September 27, 1803

For Sale,

THAT VALUABLE FARM,
OR TRACT OF LAND,

On which I now live, formerly occupied by the Reverend David Rice, containing 509 acres, in the county of Mercer, near Danville—it is in good repair, and in complete farming order; it is as well watered as any tract of land of its size in the state. There is on said farm, a good

Dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn, Stables & other out Houses.

Likewise, a large Stone Distillery, a good bearing Apple and Peach Orchard,

with sundry other valuable properties, not necessary to mention, as any person wishing to purchase, will view the premises, and judge for themselves. The title is indisputable—for terms of sale apply to the subscriber.

EDW. WORTHINGTON.

OCT. 4, 1803. *2m

TO BE SOLD.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette circuit court in a suit in chancery, wherein Wilson Cary Nicholas, was complainant, & James Morrison and Joseph H. Daveils, executors of the last will and testament of George Nicholas deceased, were defendants; The following real and personal property will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the places and times herein afterwards mentioned, to wit—All the interest of which George Nicholas died seized and possessed, and which is now vested in the said James Morrison, and Joseph H. Daveils, under the will of the said George Nicholas, deceased, of and to the Bourbon Furnace, Forge, & the Lands thereunto belonging, and the Lands held by him as a member of the United Iron Company, at the Bourbon Furnace, on the 21st day of November next, the sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and to continue until the said property is sold.

Two tracts of land, lying and being on the waters of Eagle creek, containing twenty thousand acres, which were granted to the said George Nicholas by Patent, bearing the 20th day of November, 1788, and sundry Slaves, the property of the late George Nicholas, which were comprised in a mortgage executed by the said George Nicholas, to Wilson Miles Cary, and since mortgaged to Wilson Cary Nicholas, at the Court-House door, in Lexington, on the 28th day of November next.

And some other personal property comprised in the said mortgages, at the house of Mrs. Nicholas, in Lexington, on the 29th day of November next.

The sales at the Court House door, in Lexington, and at Mrs. Nicholas's house, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to continue until sold. The whole of the said property will be sold, or so much as will raise the sum of £3086 14 1 1-4, with interest at 6 per centum per annum, from the 1st day of January 1798, to the time of sale.

*Filson Payne,
James Boyd,
John M'Inire,
Thomas Bodley,
John Bradford &
Thomas Hartjun.*

Oct. 25, 1803.

Alex. Parker & Co.

Have just received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former assortment

Rose and Striped Blankets assorted, Twilled, Grey, Blue and Striped Coatings'

Superfine Broad Cloths assorted, Second do. do. assorted, Double Milled Drabs assorted, Mixed and Drab Plaines,

Scarlet Cardinals, Blue and Drab Knaps, Flannels and Baizes assorted, Chintzes and Callicoes assorted, Silk Shawls assorted,

4-4 Irish Linen, Plain & Figured Cambrick Muslins, Broad and Narrow Cord Dimities, Book and Coarse Muslins,

Blue and Green Hair Plush, Kid and Morocco Slippers, Loaf Sugar and Coffee,

London Particular, 10 Madeira and Wines, Teneriffe

Pepper, Chocolate and Mustard, Indigo, and Spruce, Ochre and Tanner's Oil,

8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Window Glasses, Queens' Glasses & China Wares, Knives and Forks assorted,

Best Millington Crowley Steel, Copper and Tin, Mill, Crofs and Whip Saws,

6, 8, 10 & 12 oz. Tacks, 2d. & 3d. Clout Nails, Tinn and Wheel Wire, &c. & c.

Which will make a general assortment for the present and approaching season, and which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH and HEMP.

Lexington, August 30th, 1803.

With many articles not here enumerated.

A Likely NEGRO GIRL, between the age of 10 and 18, for which Cash will be given.—Apply at Mr. Bodley's Office, Lexington.

tf Sept. 20, 1803.

REMOVAL.

MACCOUN & TILFORD

Have removed their

STORE

To the House formerly occupied by MESSRS. SAM'L. and GEO. TROTTER.

July 26th, 1803.

MADISON COUNTY, 1803.

September Term, 1803.

Joshua Dillingham, compl't.

Alexander Carns and Willis Wat-

ts, def'ts.

In Chancery.

THE defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and not being inhabitants of this state; on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be published for three months successively in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, another set up at the court-house door of this county, and that a third be published at the Baptist stone meeting-house on Otter creek, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

*12/ A Copy, Teste

WILL. IRVINE, C. M. C.

ON the fifteenth day of November next, commissioners will meet at my house, in Montgomery county, and continue from day to day, until the business is completed, to take the depositions of witnesses to perpetuate their testimony, to establish the improvement called for in an entry of 1000 acres of land made in the name of William Farrow, on Grassy Lick, and to do such other things as may be necessary and agreeably to law.

William Farrow,
att'o'y in fact for

William Farrow.

OCT. 21, 1803.

A CAUTION.

Whereas some time in the months of March or April last, I assigned to a certain Henry Bush, of Fayette county, one half of a bond given by Peter Evans sen. of Madison county to me, for 1000 acres of land, with

a special warranty, lying in Madison county, on the South Fork of the Kentucky river, being part of his claim of John Fowler's claims on said South Fork—Now this is to forewarn any person or persons whatever against taking an assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to be answerable to him or his assigns

—But I am always ready to comply with my contract with the said Henry Bush.

Belain Posey Evans.

October 25, 1803.

3w

Yours,

Conrad.

WILLIAM WEST,

Has received, and is now opening for sale, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Robt. Barr, a well chosen assortment of Dry Goods and Stationary, Glass and Queen's ware, Iron Mongery and Hard Ware. A handsome assortment of Saddlery, In his assortment of Merchandise, are the following articles, viz.

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bobea

French Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirits & Acid, Madeira, Sherry, and

Old Teneriffe } WINES. Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Chocolate, Raifins, Almonds, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Mustard, Mace and Cloves, Brimstone, Copperas, Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

FISH, Salmon, Shad, and Herrings. Anvils, Vices, Steel, Bell-mettle Skillets, Spades and Shovels, Tow, Cotton and Wool Cards

Gun Locks and Cutting Knives, English and Dutch Scythes, Brushes of various kinds, Nankeens,

Men's Black and White Silk Stockings, Women's Silk do.

Large and Elegant White Cotton Counterpanes,

With many articles not here enumerated.

They have been selected with care, and will be sold on as low terms as any in this town, for Cash, Whiskey, Hemp, Country made Linen, or such articles of Produce as may suit him.

The subscriber is enabled to sell cheap, has determined not to give credit on any terms.

P. S. A few pieces of the best London Superfine Cloths.

Also For Sale for Cash or Barter,

(By Wholesale.)

A quantity of MERCHANDIZE, consisting chiefly of the following articles,

Fine, Tamboured, Figured & Book Muslins, Ginghams, an elegant assortment of Buttons, Muffs, Furr Trimmings, a few pieces Fine Cloth, Casimeres & Swansdown—Mersailles Jacketing, Womens' and Children's Hats, &c. & c.

WILLIAM WEST.

9

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

At the sign of the Golden Boot &

Shoe, in the old court-house,

corner of Main & Cross-streets,

Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, tie your cuts loose.

H. C.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from LimeStone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.